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The pupæ were quite active in both jars, casting themselves about. Those in sand jar soon became plastered with the fine sand. At the end of two hours 1 mosquito had hatched out in sand jar and 3 from paper jar. At the end of five hours 3 more mosquitoes had hatched out in each jar. Shortly afterwards small ants got in through double thickness of mosquito netting fastened over the top of the paper jar and attacked the remaining pupæ. However, no ants entered the sand jar, and by the next morning there were 9 mosquitoes in it. The last pupa was seen to cast off his sandy coat and emerge as a healthy mosquito at 10 a. m., just twenty-four hours after being placed in the jar. The 2 larvæ survived the twenty-four hour drying, and on being placed in water soon became as active as they should be. The hatched-out mosquitoes were apparently as lively specimens of the *Stegomyia fasciata* as those bred out under more favorable conditions.

The pupæ used in this experiment were of all ages, from the almost matured black one to the one which had only recently cast off his larval skin, and the color of which was a very light brown, yet every one in sand jar hatched out, showing that the younger ones lived almost their entire pupal stage outside of the water.

Before these experiments with the *Stegomyia* had been performed, the option had been given Laredo householders whose barrels contained wigglers, of emptying them or having them oiled. Orders were then issued to all inspectors to oil barrels containing pupæ and to leave two hours before emptying.

There is apparently no reason why pupæ emptied on the ground on cloudy days or late in the afternoon should not hatch out, if not found by ants; nor why they should not hatch out on sunshiny days if emptied on the shady side of the house. As far as I am aware it is the custom in most antimosquito campaigns to oil or empty water containers containing wigglers. It is well to know in epidemic times that the mere emptying of a vessel containing *Stegomyia* pupæ does not necessarily kill the pupæ, and that the neighborhood may be stocked with these highly dangerous insects.

While mentioning the abilities of mosquito larvæ to resist drying and heat, it might not be amiss to state their powers of resistance to cold.

Three *Stegomyia* larvæ were placed in a test tube containing about an inch of water. The test tube was then placed in a mixture of cracked ice and salt and the water in the tube frozen into a solid lump of ice. It was then left frozen for five minutes by the watch, taken out, and thawed out by the heat of the room. The larvæ were apparently dead, but slowly revived and by the next day were as lively as ever.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of April, 1905. Estimated population, 82,128. Total number of deaths, 106, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 3, and 17 from tuberculosis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 20,764; white, 12,244; colored, 8,520. Total number of deaths, 40; white 23, colored 17, including enteric fever 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Newton*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 39,310. Total number of deaths, 36, including 5 from tuberculosis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria 1, measles 1, and 7 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Ironton*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 15, including 1 from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Dunmore*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 15,000. Total number of deaths, 18. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond*.—Month of May, 1905. Estimated population, 100,000; white, 62,250, colored, 37,750. Total number of deaths, 111; white 47, colored 64, including diphtheria 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Report of immigration at Boston.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Boston, Mass., June 3, 1905.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended Saturday, June 3, 1905; also the names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 29	Admiral Dewey	Port Morant	9
29	Romanic	Genoa, Naples, and Azore Islands.....	1,772
30	Cestrian	Liverpool	1
June 1	Ivernia	do	1,329
	Total		3,111

GEO. B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at New York.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, June 5, 1905.

Report of arrivals of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended June 3, 1905.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of aliens.
May 29	Armenia	Hamburg	1,129
29	Caledonia	Glasgow	703
29	Celtic	Liverpool and Queenstown	539
29	St. Paul	Southampton	491
29	Citta di Torino	Genoa and Naples.....	1,465
29	Tuscarora	London	1
29	Fontabelle	St. Lucia	27
29	Numidian	Glasgow	1
29	Patria	Piræus and Naples	982
30	Hamburg	Hamburg	1,044
30	Oscar II	Copenhagen, etc	511
30	Statendam	Rotterdam	1,220
30	Mexico	Habana	21
30	Lucia	Palermo	1